

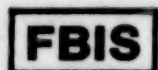
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14 February 1980

USSR Report

INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

No. 529



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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CONSTRUCTION, CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY, AND BUILDING MATERIALS

AIR TERMINAL COMPLEXES OF VNUKOVO AND SHEREMET'YEVO

Moscow NA STROYKAKH ROSSII in Russian No 11, 1979 pp 52-55

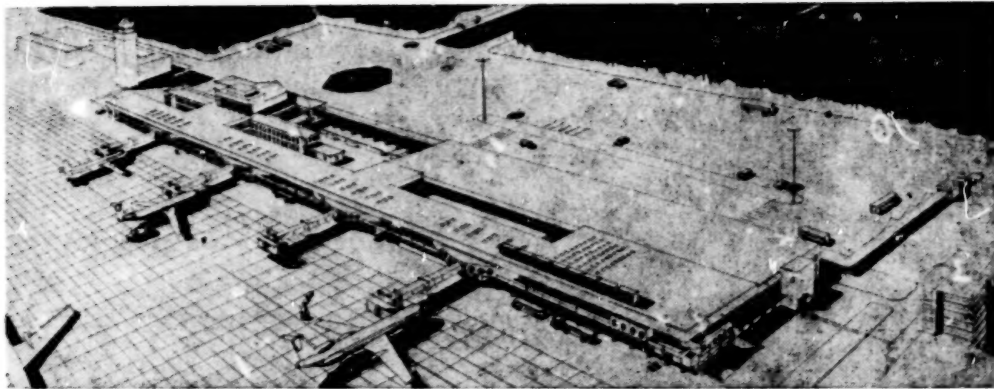
[Article by V. Yermolayev, chief architect, Institute of the Central Office for Research, Design and Planning of Airlines and Airports]

[Text] In the summer of 1980 the capital city airports of Vnukovo, Sheremet'yevo, Domodedovo and Bykovo will become the "air gates of the nation" for hundreds of thousands of participants and spectators at the Olympic Games. To deal more successfully with this responsible and honorable task, a lot of work is now in progress at two of these airports -- Vnukovo and Sheremet'yevo: modernization in the former, and construction of a new air terminal in the latter.

The modernization going on at Vnukovo amounts to a radical re-outfitting of the entire complex. Upon completion, there will be an unrecognizable alteration of both the technological essentials and the architectural appearance of the complex. To give an idea of the scale of this reconstruction, suffice it to say that by the end of the project the planned traffic-handling capacity of the airport will reach 4200 passengers per hour in place of the present 1500.

The planners had the difficult job of making a unified whole out of technologically and architecturally disparate structures, and the construction had to be done without interrupting service of the existing facilities. Starting from these conditions, the main thrust of reconstruction was formulated: putting up a new two-story building on the airfield side of the complex to cover and "embrace" all existing spaces with façades of plastic structure with alternating glassed-in and protruding blind surfaces covered by a cantilevered roof; on the air terminal side, in virtue of its limited size, the design calls for only an extended overhang.

The need for a considerable increase in the traffic-handling capacity of the existing airport has made it necessary to use more flexible technology, which is achieved by setting up a zone for simplified servicing of passengers leaving on large-capacity aircraft, and organizing boarding



Air terminal complex of Vnukovo Airport (perspective drawing)

from the second level of the air terminal, using telescoping boarding tunnels.

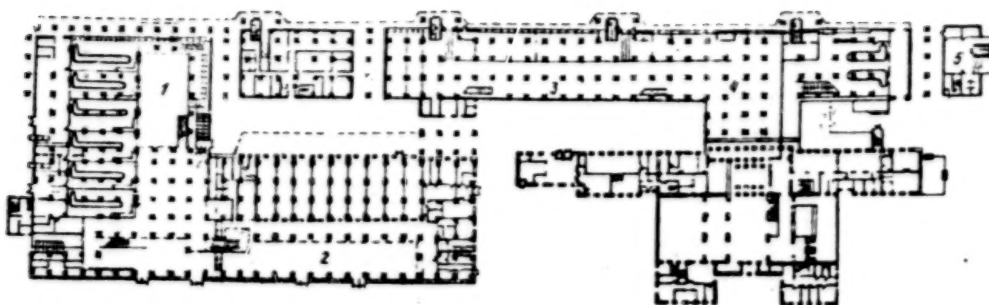
The plans call for expanding the incoming passenger area with a baggage department equipped with carousel conveyers to shorten the time of this operation. The area will contain an information desk, reservation counters, dispatcher service, post office, currency exchange bank and so on. A storage area in the basement will accommodate 10,000 units of luggage.

Clear graphic information is being planned in the form of pictograms, directories, and automatic display boards, which will considerably facilitate orientation of passengers and shorten their stay in the airport.

The complex will include sectors for servicing intourists and deputies, with a set of accommodations for additional services -- lounges, cafeterias, "Berëzka" shops.

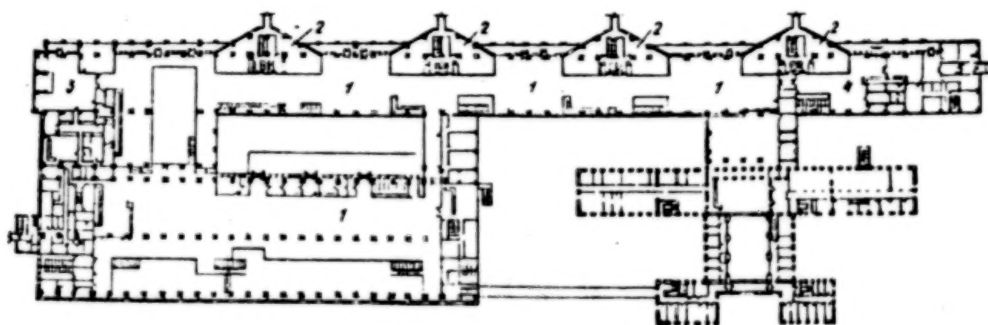
The building is to be constructed with a prefabricated reinforced concrete shell with column spacing of 6 x 6 m on the first floor, and 6 x 18 m on the second floor. The footings are shell type reinforced concrete in monolithic forms. The 18-metre spans will be covered by gabled beams. The roofing and floor plates will be ribbed prefabricated reinforced concrete structures.

Anodized aluminum will be the main material for the facing on the airfield side. The combination of blue-green roof and beige walls and imposts of the glass panels will give the structure originality and attractiveness. The interior will feature wide use of materials such as marble, granite, anodized aluminum, hardwood veneer panels and so on. Works of decorative monumental art will enrich and enhance the interior.



First floor plan: 1--arrival area; 2--departure area; 3--area for registration on IL-18 aircraft; 4--"Inturist" sector; 5--deputy area

Second floor plan: 1--waiting areas; 2--boarding areas; 3--restaurant; 4--"Inturist" sector; 5--deputy area



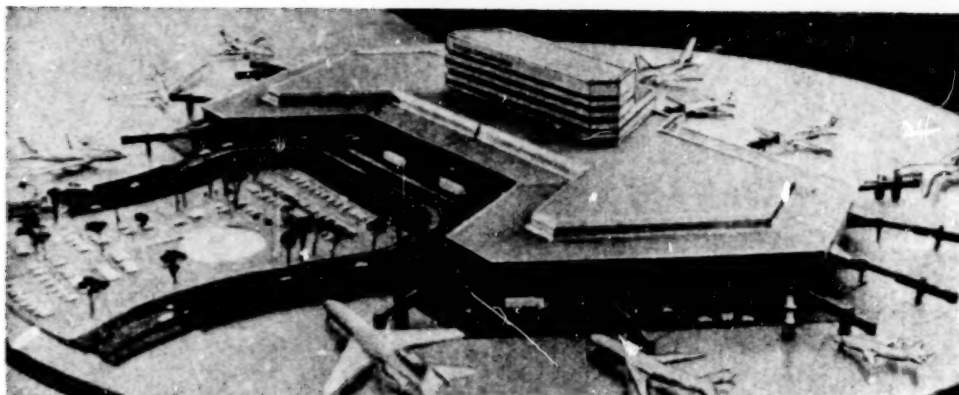
In the terminal area there will be cours d'honneur with flowers and small architectural forms as an auxiliary waiting area in the summer months.

The reconstruction project has been worked out by a planning collective at the Institute of the Office for Research, Design and Planning of Airlines and Airports [Aeroprojekt] headed by architects I. Artamonova, A. Zakharova, and designers V. Balabanov, Z. Senicheva and A. Molchanov.

The general contracting trust Mosstroy-29 of Glavmosstroy has already erected the building, and is now doing the finishing work.

Sheremet'yevo-2 is a new air terminal complex that will handle the main passenger traffic during the 1980 Olympics. Its handling capacity of 2100 passengers per hour will take care of more than 6 million flights per year. The complex has a working area of 85,000 sq. m and a volume of 570,000 cu. m. The design and construction are being handled by the Rüterbau Company of the Salzgitter enterprises, West Germany, with the cooperation of Aeroprojekt specialists.

The air terminal is located in the picturesque woods along Leningrad Highway. The concern for maximum conservation of natural greenery had its effect on the compact design of the complex with an eight-story structure in the center. Architecture is simple and economic.



New Sheremet'yevo-2 air terminal complex (model)

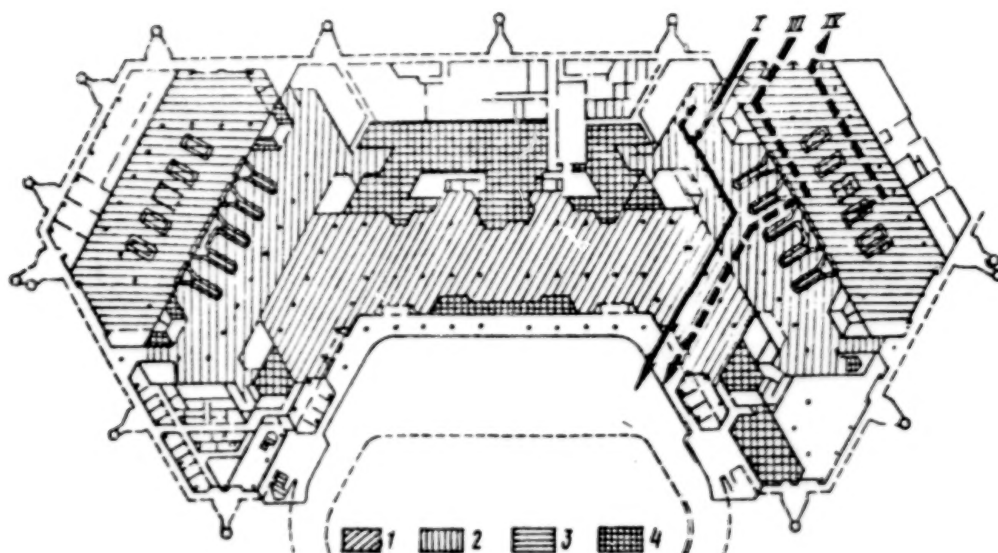
Technology is on a high modern level. Efficient and convenient equipment will assist personnel in expeditious and comfortable processing of passengers on all stages -- from municipal transport to the airplane, and also on the return trip. This equipment includes self-opening doors, automatic electronic luggage scales, facilities for baggage checking, automatic display boards that inform passengers and those meeting them of flight schedules, and so on.

Nineteen large air liners can be accommodated directly at the terminal, and twelve more can be handled at a nearby platform.

The two-level layout used in the planning completely eliminates intersection of passenger streams both within the terminal and in the outside area. Departing passengers will be delivered by buses and cabs over a transport bridge to the second level where they will be able to get directions in a distribution vestibule from which they will go to the baggage checking area and ticket registration counter, and from there to waiting areas where lounges, cafeterias, restaurants, convenience shops, movies and so on will be at their disposal. The dining facilities can handle 1200 people at a time. The arrival area is located on the first floor in direct proximity to the boarding areas and municipal transport facilities. Nearby are the baggage pickup lines, light and convenient luggage caddies, a currency exchange bank and a multipurpose information center. Not far away is a hotel for 500 guests.

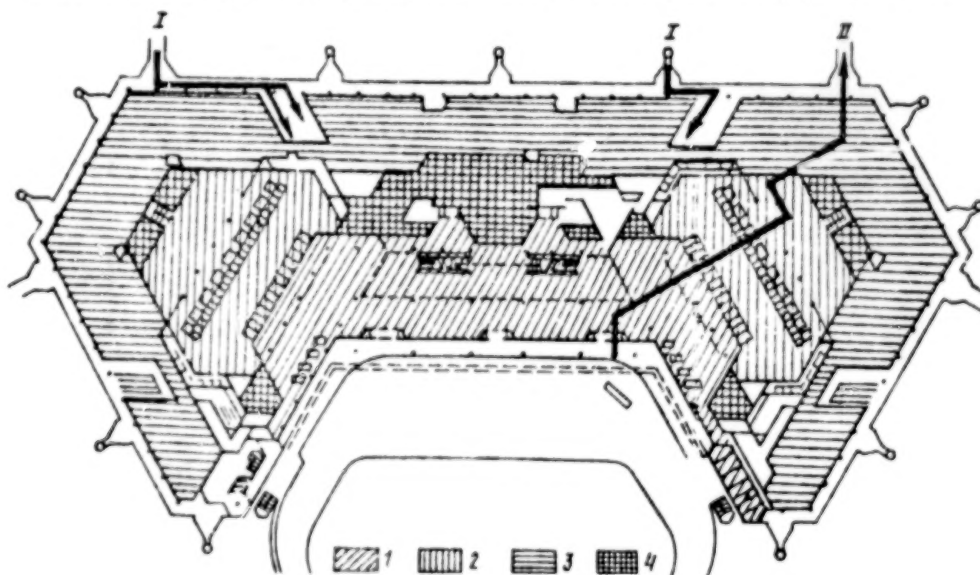
The third floor is reserved mainly for transit passengers with just about every kind of additional service, where they can rest comfortably while waiting for their flight. The fourth floor has flight steward quarters and a dining hall. The fifth floor is intended for restaurants, lounges and business meeting offices. The service, engineering and utility rooms are on the sixth, seventh and eighth floors.

The construction is based on a braced metallic framework. The footings are monolithic M-250 concrete 110 cm thick. The main column grids are



First floor plan: 1--arrival area; 2--baggage pickup area; 3--baggage department; 4--additional service area. The arrows show: I--route of incoming passengers; III--route of luggage of incoming passengers; IV--route of baggage of departing passengers

Second floor plan: 1--departure area; 2--passenger preparation area; 3--waiting area; 4--auxiliary service areas. The arrows show: I--routes of arriving passengers; II--route of departing passengers



9.12 x 15.8, 9.12 x 7.9, 9.12 x 31.6 and 18.24 x 15.8 m. The floors between stories are monolithic with a stamped metal surface. A girder ceiling with a span of 32 m is planned over the passenger registration building. The enclosures will be bronze anodized aluminum panels with tinted glass combined with darker brown anodized aluminum panels.

The interiors will make extensive use of contemporary materials such as plastic, aluminum, stained glass, granite and so on.

The well-appointed area surrounding the terminal with lots of parking areas and a transport platform where airline passengers will be brought by cab and bus to the second level will be adorned with a decorative fountain and flagpoles.

Finishing work and installation of equipment is now in progress in the building.

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CONSTRUCTION, CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY, AND BUILDING MATERIALS

NUMEROUS, VARIED PROBLEMS IN BELORUSSIAN CONSTRUCTION WORK REVIEWED

Problems at Start-Up

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 11 Nov 79 pp 1, 3

[Article by Yu. B. Kolokolov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia: "In the Concluding Stage"]

[Text] Capital construction is on the forward edge of the struggle to increase the production of output, raise production efficiency, and improve the housing and cultural-domestic conditions of the people. This gives construction workers large and important tasks to insure timely introduction of production capacities and installations and social projects and to step up the redesigning and technical re-equipping of existing enterprises.

Republic construction workers have made definite progress in carrying out the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 28th Congress of the Communist Party of Belorussia. Since the beginning of the 10th Five-Year Plan fixed capital worth 13 billion rubles has been put into operation, about 15 billion rubles of capital investment has been incorporated, and a large amount of construction and installation work has been performed. About 100 large enterprises have gone on line, among them the Grodno Synthetic Fiber Plant, the Slonim Worsted Goods and Spinning Plant, the Zhlobin Synthetic Fur Plant, the Novopolotsk Protein-Vitamin Concentrate Plant, the Molodechno Light Metal Design Element Plant, and Minsk Central Heat and Electric Power Plant No 4. Capacities have been significantly enlarged at the Khimvolokno [Chemical Fiber], Azot [Nitrogen], Beloruskaliy [Belorussian Potassium], Bobruyskshina [Bobruysk Tire], BelavtoMAZ [Belorussian Automotive], and Gomsel'mash [Gomel' Agricultural Machinery] associations, the Novopolotsk and Mozyr' oil refineries, and the Lukoml' State Regional Power Plant. A large program of agricultural, housing, municipal, and cultural-domestic construction has been carried out.

These achievements are based on the heroic, creative labor of the collectives of construction workers, installers, planners, and purchaser

enterprises. Among the leaders in socialist competition for successful fulfillment of the assignments of the 1979 plan and the five-year plan as a whole we can mention the collectives of construction trusts Nos 3 and 17 of Lavsanstroy, the Minsk Production Association of Industrial Home-Building, the Brest Home-Building Combine of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, Vitebsksel'stroy [Vitebsk Rural Construction] and Slutsksel'stroy [Slutsk Rural Construction] of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Promtekhmontazh [Industrial Technical Installation] Association and the Belteploizolyatsiya [Belorussian Heat Insulation] and Belpromnaladka [Belorussian Industrial Adjustment] trusts of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, the Brestskaya Oblast Association of Interkolkhoz Construction Organizations, and others. These collectives are successfully handling their plan assignments, increased capacities and work volumes year after year, and improved technical-economic indexes.

The job of party, Soviet, and economic bodies in the remainder of the year is to mobilize, making broad use of progressive know-how, all the collectives of construction workers, installers, purchaser enterprises, and transportation and supply organizations to make maximum use of existing reserves and potential and to insure introduction of all installations and capacities on this basis. However, the work results for the first nine months of this year indicate that the party organizations and labor collectives of construction workers have not been able to meet the challenges given to them. They have not completely fulfilled established assignments and the socialist obligations they assumed. In the first nine months more than 49 million rubles of construction and installation work less than the plan was completed. A total area of 172,000 square meters of housing, schools for 7,200 students, preschool institutions for 4,300 children, clinics with capacities of 2,580 visits, vocational-technical schools for 3,800 students, and other projects were not turned over for use. Particularly poor work this year has been done by trusts Nos 6, 9, 13, and 21 of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, Minsksel'stroy [Minsk Rural Construction], Krichevsel'stroy [Krichev Rural Construction], and the Grodnosel'stroy [Grodno Rural Construction] Administration of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the Grodneskaya Oblast Association of Interkolkhoz Construction Organizations, the Beldorstroy [Belorussian Road Construction] Trust of the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction, and the Belenergostroy [Belorussian Energy Construction] Trust of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification. The leaders and party organizations of these and numerous other collectives were not able to properly direct the efforts of employees and the material-technical resources put at their disposal to unconditional fulfillment of the challenges set before us.

In the time remaining until the end of the year the republic must put into operation more than 1 million square meters of total housing area, schools for 9,000 students, preschool institutions for 17,000 children,

hospitals with 1,180 beds, clinics with a capacity of 6,000 visits, clubs and houses of culture with 13,350 places, vocational-technical schools for 5,120 students, animal husbandry buildings for keeping 37,000 head of cattle and 58,800 hogs, and repair workshops with capacities of 5,130 standard repair jobs.

Among the projects planned for launching in this year it is essential that the following be turned over for operation: capacities to produce 1,800 standard units of potassium fertilizer at Soligorsk Potassium Plant No 4, capacities for 4,500 tons of sulphuric acid at the Gomel' Chemical Plant, capacities to produce 60,000 tons of dimethyl-terephthalate and 35,000 tons of polyester fiber at the Mogilev Khimvolokno Association, the Mogilev City Dairy Plant, the Berezino Creamery, and the Plisskiy Flax Plant.

To conclude the year successfully work will have to be done with maximum efficiency and a high level of organization and responsibility, mobilizing all reserves and drawing in additional forces and means.

The Central Committee of the Belorussian Communist Party and the republic government, seriously worried by the lag in fulfillment of plans for capital construction, adopted a decree in October of this year which labeled the work of contracting ministries and departments to fulfill plans for introduction of housing and cultural-domestic facilities unsatisfactory. They pointed out the failure of the managers of construction and installation organizations and purchaser enterprises as well as some party committees and executive committees of oblasts, city, and rayon Soviets of People's Deputies to realize the full importance of these matters in the cause of improving the living conditions of working people and stabilizing collectives.

The construction ministries and departments, party oblast, city, and rayon committees, oblast executive committees, and the Minsk City Executive Committee have been instructed to make a careful analysis of the situation at start-up projects and establish a precise schedule of job performance for each of them to guarantee their introduction. The purchaser ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations are to immediately resolve all questions of supplying missing equipment and materials to priority projects, and the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Motor Vehicle Transportation and the Administration of the Belorussian Railroad are to guarantee priority performance of their shipping orders.

To make up the shortages of certain types of materials and design elements the republic ministries of the building materials industry, timber and wood processing industry, and local industry have been ordered to produce and supply the necessary materials and articles beyond their plans. It has been recognized as necessary to assign more than 15,000 additional workers and specialists to the construction sites from enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes before the end of the year.

However, local party, Soviet, and economic agencies are not moving fast enough to speed up construction of priority projects. Manpower is still short at many sites, and work is carried on with just one shift. Brigades, machines, and equipment stand idle and labor and production discipline is low.

In November of this year priority construction projects of the Belorussian Automotive Plant were short 250 tons of metal and 250 square meters of built-in furniture. Of the 340 persons to be sent from enterprises and farms in Smolevichskiy Rayon to the construction site according to the October resolution of the Minskaya Oblast committee of the Belorussian Communist Party and the oblast executive committee, not one has arrived. This is not an isolated example. Suffice it to say that just 2,800 of the planned 8,300 persons arrived at organizations of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction in October. This work is going poorly in Minsk and in Grodneskaya and Vitebskaya oblasts, where the percentages of workers and specialists sent to construction sites in October of this year were 18, 33, and 44 percent of the required number.

Organizations of Belorussian SSR Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika are far behind with installation work at priority construction sites in agriculture. Many of them still have not been supplied with equipment and cable.

All these things have a negative effect on the rate of work and threaten violation of scheduled times for launching the project. There are already about 200 such projects for just the principal contracting ministries and departments of the republic.

The leaders of the construction ministries, Belorussian SSR Gossnab, the purchaser ministries, departments, and enterprises, and local party and Soviet agencies must immediately analyze the situation at each construction site by itself and take concrete steps to catch up and guarantee that they are launched on schedule.

Oblast, city, and rayon party committees and oblast, city, and rayon executive committees must hold those responsible for mismanagement, violations of state discipline, and inefficiency in performing their functions and obligations more strictly accountable.

An important facet in the current stage is the organization of labor at construction sites, effective use of machinery and mechanisms, supplying brigades with small power equipment and standard tool kits, and thereby insuring every possible increase in labor productivity. We must admit that by no means has everything possible in this direction been done.

The party committees, Soviets of People's Deputies, and primary party and trade union organizations must keep constant, strict watch on the manufacture of machinery in construction and provide a strict party

assessment of cases of inactivity and red tape in resolving the questions of re-equipping enterprises, providing them with necessary tools, and establishing proper conditions for highly productive labor.

The Belorussian SSR Ministry of the Building Materials Industry, and the oblast party and executive committees in Vitebskaya, Mogilevskaya, and Gomel'skaya oblasts must act decisively and quickly to straighten things out at the Krichev Cement and Slate Combine, the Polotsk Building Materials Combine, the Gomel'stroymaterialy [Gomel' Building Materials] Production Association, and the Petrikov Keramzit Gravel Plant and to give them effective assistance. The party organizations and plant trade union committees must step up political indoctrination in the local areas and make competition for fulfillment of shift output norms and high product quality more effective.

The questions of material-technical supply to construction demand fixed attention. Equipment and material supply agencies frequently deliver incomplete sets of construction elements and articles and metal pieces and pipe of the wrong sizes and shapes to construction sites. As a result, some sites are overstocked with materials and design elements which are in short supply at other projects. Despite the severe shortage of cement this year, on 1 October organizations of the republic Ministry of Industrial Construction had 99,000 cubic meters of prefabricated reinforced concrete beyond the norm and organizations of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction had 17,000 cubic meters extra.

Party committees and people's control agencies should intensify the struggle against mismanagement and waste, not leaving a single case of uneconomical, irrational use of building materials undiscovered.

Republic transportation organizations owe a great debt to the construction workers. As of the start of November of this year significant amounts of freight had not been shipped to construction sites: 20,000 cubic meters of prefabricated reinforced concrete, 5.3 million bricks, 230,000 cubic meters of crushed rock, 72,400 tons of lumber, and numerous other items.

The leaders of the Administration of the Belorussian Railroad, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Motor Vehicle Transportation, and the other transportation and construction organizations must fundamentally improve work related to the delivery of materials and design elements and articles to construction sites, organizing work in two and three shifts for this purpose. Together with party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations they must organize work everywhere to reduce loading and unloading time on the basis of precise, coordinated schedules and wage an implacable struggle against poor management.

Major demands are being made of the direct organizers of production in the local areas. Labor and production discipline is still low at many construction sites and advanced forms and methods of labor organization are being introduced too slowly.

The brigade and section contract following the technique of Hero of Socialist Labor N. A. Zlobin is, of course, very important in the struggle to raise labor productivity and quality and further economy and thrift.

However, this method has not found proper application at construction sites of the republic. During the current year scarcely more than half of the brigades in the primary contracting organizations were following it. To some degree this reflected the force of inertia and a desire to avoid taking on an additional load involving engineering preparations and improving material-technical supply to construction sites.

The principle of the "worker relay" is being introduced into competition too slowly. This technique envisions turning over the work front to associated workers at the proper time, exact fulfillment of start-up schedules, and stepped-up assignments. Its main principle, "From mutual complaints to mutual help and support" insures coordinated actions by all participants in the construction process. Party and trade union organizations and economic managers must introduce progressive methods of labor and production organization everywhere, bearing in mind at all times that only smooth work by all elements will insure timely launching of projects.

The situation that has developed in the concluding stage of the year demands immediate involvement of all existing reserves and capacities and additional enlistment of forces and means for republic construction sites.

Successful fulfillment of plan assignments and socialist obligations depends largely on the vanguard role of communists.

At the 25th Party Congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out that "the primary party organizations today are expected to be more energetic in influencing the rise in production efficiency and acceleration of scientific-technical progress. They must be constantly concerned to establish an atmosphere of harmonious work and creative searching in every collective, providing indoctrination for the workers and improving their working and living conditions."

We can only emerge with honor from the extremely difficult situation regarding launching of projects in different economic sectors this year if party bodies, without delaying a single day, take the lead and carry out a determined offensive along the entire front of construction work in all its aspects. This is our principal challenge, and it is a question of our honor. We absolutely must meet this challenge.

Problems with Mechanization

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 16 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by N. Ivanov: "Is the Burden Too Much?"]

[Text] Heavy, unproductive manual labor draws off many people, uses up time, and does not promote technical progress. That is why the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress and party and government decrees on improving planning and the economic mechanism stress that a sharp reduction in the proportion of manual labor is becoming an essential condition for economic growth and solving important social problems.

How do things stand in this respect in the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction? Let us review its capabilities and actual work.

Since the beginning of the Ninth Five-Year Plan the active part of fixed productive capital in the sector has increased 2.2 times and now has a value of over 48 million rubles. During this time the volume of construction of large animal husbandry and poultry complexes, enterprises to process agricultural output, and housing, public buildings, and cultural-domestic facilities in prefabricated forms has increased substantially. Needless to say, the change in the structure of jobs has also caused major qualitative changes in equipment. Suffice it to say that since 1971 the average unit capacity of excavators has increased 56 percent, jib cranes 54 percent, and power cranes 19 percent. The mobile mechanized columns and trusts have received hydraulic drive machines which offer excellent potential for full mechanization of labor-intensive processes.

The machine-availability factor is now 18.7 percent as the result of technical re-equipping of rural contracting organizations. They have 1,715 rubles worth of machinery per worker (this is how the machine-availability factor is measured). These are high indexes.

But they are not a goal in themselves. Machines are not built to be "furniture" but rather to release human beings from heavy, uncreative manual labor. According to measures developed to carry out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, during the 10th Five-Year Plan the ministry is to reduce the number of performers by 2,284 persons and raise labor productivity by 9.3 percent through just one factor, "mechanization of construction." In the last three years more than two-thirds of this goal has been accomplished. This means that the sector is actually somewhat ahead of schedule in this respect.

Rural construction workers have now turned over 98.3 percent of earthmoving work, 89.7 percent of concrete work, 97.1 percent of loading and unloading inert loads, and 99.1 percent of lumber,

metal, and construction element loading and unloading operations to machinery.

In short, some progress has been made. The results are not good enough to cause elation, but neither are they bad enough to cause us to despair. I will try to explain the reason for this two-sided assessment and the feeling of dissatisfaction associated with it.

A high level of mechanization has certainly been achieved in some sectors. It is a high level, but not complete mechanization. There is just a little more to the final barrier. But this "little more" represents very concrete quantities that run into four-six digit numbers. For example, the 1.7 percent of earth moving work that is not yet done by excavators, bulldozers, and other machinery amounts to 540,000 cubic meters. It is not difficult to figure how many people this takes, knowing that the average output of a person armed with a pick and a shovel is not more than 2,000 cubic meters a year.

But we know that there are also many sectors where machines perform only certain operations, most often secondary ones. We are referring to masonry, plastering, and painting.

This is indeed a paradox. The machine-availability factor is growing rapidly, but inputs of human muscular energy are decreasing very slowly.

In part the measures are to blame here, because they distort the situation. Suppose that the cost of certain types of machinery has risen; this creates the appearance that all is well with the index of its availability to labor. But the main reason is that the rate of growth in construction and installation work significantly exceeds the rate at which contracting organizations are supplied with automation and mechanization equipment. Knowledgeable people say that this is a natural process. But in what proportions, and to what extent? The question remains open.

It is especially alarming that the stock of machines that are most fully suitable for the specific character of dispersed rural construction is decreasing. As the experience of the Vitebsk and Molodechno trusts demonstrates, labor productivity in brigades engaged in setting up the zero cycle rises 17-20 percent just by using excavators with 0.25 cubic meter scoop capacity and bulldozers based on the T-74 and T-75. But for some reason these machines have begun to become scarce. Suffice it to say that at the start of 1971 the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction had 380 tractors with mounted earth-moving equipment (this refers to E-1514 and EO-2621 units with scoop capacities of 0.15-0.25 cubic meters, known in everyday language as "power shovels"); there are 295 of them today. They wear out, and are not replaced.

Things are a little different with bulldozers. In this same time the total number of them has increased by just over 100, but figured per million rubles of construction and installation work being done by the contracting organizations themselves, the number has dropped from 2.66 to 2.44. There is an acute shortage of machines with 100 horsepower and more.

The situation is made worse by the fact that DZ-101 bulldozer based on the Altay Plant's T-4A row tractor has begun to arrive. By technical specifications it is completely unsuitable for work at construction sites, and the number of truck cranes is dropping.

It is completely understandable that some time will be needed to eliminate these and other difficulties. The planning system and operations of the manufacturing enterprises cannot be radically reoriented in a month or two. But construction must be done today, tomorrow, and the day after. This means that the only hope is the organization's own personnel and their skills, their resourcefulness, so to speak.

First of all, maximum benefit must be gotten from all available machinery. Experience teaches that machinery produces the proper impact not when it is spread around at small farms, but rather when it is concentrated (of course, within reasonable limits) at specialized subdivisions. In this connection the ministry formed the Spetssel'stoy [Specialized Rural Construction] Trust, which carries out a respectable amount of earthmoving work by mechanized means, installs prefabricated and reinforced concrete design elements, and builds large collectors. There are also 15 mechanization administrations and specialized mobile mechanized columns, which are their equivalent, at general construction organizations.

The most rational structure for such formations has developed at the Mogilevsel'stoy Trust. Its administration has seven sections: three of them are universal-type territorial sections (each serves two or three mechanized columns), as well as sections for earthmoving machinery; power, pneumatic wheel, and truck cranes; scheduled preventive repair work (with a repair machinery base); and small-scale mechanization. Thanks to this kind of concentration and specialization, the mechanization administration has been able, with a lower index of machine availability, to make a greater contribution to fulfillment of the program of the trust than similar subdivisions in other places. This administration is becoming a reference standard for the operation of hydraulic machinery. The problem of "Monitoring the operation of construction machinery" by means of computer is being developed and solved at this administration.

Taking similar organizational steps has helped bring about the situation today where the output of the chief machines and equipment in the physical indexes of the republic Ministry of Rural Construction is

significantly higher than directive norms and the assignments for reducing manual labor are being realized.

However, the reserves for further intensification of machine use are by no means exhausted. The machines still have a comparatively short working day, lasting no more than 10 hours on the average, and downtime is considerable. The seemingly obvious solution to the question is not so simple in reality. Before the machines can be loaded more fully they have to have proper conditions to maintain their "form," or they will not withstand the strain. This is what is difficult, if we consider that almost half of all the machinery now being operated has lasted well beyond its expected service life. As the saying goes, there is not much fat here.

For this reason the problem of repair becomes paramount. The trusts have formed and are setting up model bases for scheduled preventive maintenance, technical servicing, and repairing small troubles. It is true that they do not have all the equipment that they should and lack spare parts...

But then, what will happen with serious troubles (which occur quite often), when major overhauls are needed? According to statute wheeled and caterpillar earthmoving machinery should be "treated" by Sel'khoztekhnika organizations and hoisting machines by the corresponding enterprises. But they do not do half of what is needed. Moreover, any construction worker knows all about the torments associated with repairing cranes, bulldozers, and excavators. As for hydraulic machinery, there is no need to even mention it.

This means that we must "invent the wheel" again. The ministry has set up two plants that work on equipment repair. With the acute shortage of metalworking lathes (they are literally worth their work in gold), assembly components, processing materials, and similar things this is not an easy job. But there is no other answer; some way out of the situation must be found.

The same thing is true with small power equipment, tools, and attachments. At best one-third of the number needed are supplied in a centralized manner, and they are not top quality, the finest articles. But without small power equipment the large power equipment does not have the expected impact, because it cannot insure full performance of jobs. The construction workers themselves have to design, streamline, test, polish, and fabricate.

The planning and design bureau of the ministry, both independently and in cooperation with other organizations, has carried out several interesting development projects that promise great benefits. They are aimed at eliminating tight spots in production. The only trouble is that it is not possible to realize them all quickly and supply the

devices to the brigades, sections, and mobile mechanized columns. Everything that conditions permit is being done. Each year, taken on the average, the republic Ministry of Rural Construction prepares at least 1.5 million rubles worth of progressive mechanization and automation equipment. Although this is a tangible amount, it falls far short of the need.

The time has come to set up sections in all places which would concentrate small power equipment and use it wisely.

The construction worker has rigidly defined actual duties. But if circumstances force him to work on something else, whether it is planning, designing, performing the functions of developers, machinery and equipment manufacturers, or something else of that sort, everything possible must be done to see that this "deviation" from the direct line does not involve obstacles that are difficult to overcome, that it is not chronically delayed. It would be good if his fate in this situation were alleviated by those ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations who are now doing a poor job filling the orders of the construction workers, who are not keeping up with the demands made of them.

The practices being followed today in the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction obviously must not be considered the norm; they are a forced action, the way out of a difficult situation. Every individual must do his or her job conscientiously. The construction worker should construct things.

Committee Lists Wrongdoers

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 24 Nov 79 p 2

[Article: "When Deadlines Are Not Met..."]

[Text] The vast program of construction of housing and sociocultural facilities is a very important part of party socioeconomic policy developed by the CPSU Congress.

Unfortunately, construction of these objects is going poorly this year. In the first three quarters the plan for introduction of housing was only 88 percent fulfilled, while for general educational schools it was 87 percent, for children's preschool institutions 74 percent, for hospitals 81 percent, first aid stations and clinics 25 percent, and vocational-technical schools 47 percent.

For this reason the Belorussian SSR People's Control Committee reviewed the question of the irresponsible attitude of leaders in certain ministries and departments toward the construction and introduction of housing and sociocultural facilities. Reports by officials were heard.

It was noted at the meeting that the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction (minister Comrade Danilenko, deputy Comrade Tarasik) is working especially poorly in this area. The organizations under it fulfilled just 76 percent of the plan for turning over housing for operation, 80 percent for construction of general educational schools, 54 percent for children's preschool institutions, and 42 percent for vocational-technical schools.

Judging by everything, the leaders of many organizations in this ministry underrate the importance of sociocultural facilities and view them as secondary. This work does not have the necessary intensity. Manpower resources, building materials, and machinery are diverted to other projects and serious shortcomings are permitted in the organization of production and labor.

Extreme irresponsibility was shown, specifically, by the managers of the Polotsksel'stroy [Polotsk Rural Construction] Trust (chief engineer Comrade Shimanskiy). While the trust as a whole fulfilled its plan of construction and installation work by 102 percent and had 106 percent of the planned available work force, it did only 58 percent of its plan for introduction of housing. Mobile mechanized column No 145 of this trust (Chief Comrade Kovalevskiy), for example, is not doing a satisfactory job on construction of two 70-apartment residential buildings and a group boiler room in the city of Braslav. Because of a low level of labor organization 200 worker-days were lost in the first nine months of the year for lack of work and 220 days for absences authorized by the administration.

Serious shortcomings and omissions were found in the Brestsel'stroy [Brest Rural Construction] Administration (chief Comrade Ruzhanskiy). Of the 36 projects that are supposed to have been turned over, only 18 have been.

The Montazhspetsstroy [Installation and Special Construction] Trust (Manager Comrade Bezushko) violated the delivery schedule for semi-finished pipe to 30 start-up projects in September. The stroyindustriya [Construction Industry] Trust (manager Comrade Kolosovskiy) failed to deliver more than 30,000 cubic meters of prefabricated reinforced concrete, 23,900 square meters of floor panels, and 3,000 square meters of window framing.

Organizations of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction (deputy minister Comrade Trusov) failed to introduce 10,000 square meters of housing space, schools for 1,200 children, preschool institutions for 2,200 children, vocational-technical schools for 160 students, hospitals with 347 beds, and first aid stations and clinics with a capacity of 2,000 visits.

The Molodechno Trust No 23 (manager Comrade Prat'ko) failed to concentrate materials and manpower resources at the priority construction sites while significantly overfulfilling the plan at carryover projects. Some projects in a high state of construction readiness were not turned over for operation even though all necessary resources to complete them were available.

Many projects were not introduced on time through the fault of construction industry enterprises of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction (deputy minister Comrade Kurlenya) that did not insure timely supply of design elements and parts to them. The ministry is not taking proper steps to bring above-norm stocks of building materials into production use.

Organizations of Belmezhkolkhozstroy [Belorussian Interkolkhoz Construction] (chairman of the board Comrade Kichkaylo, first deputy chairman Comrade Troyan) failed to introduce 83 residential buildings with a total housing area of 64,200 square meters. They fulfilled only 30 percent of their assignment for construction of clubs and houses of culture, 65 percent for schools, and 81 percent for children's pre-school institutions.

At many priority construction sites, especially boiler rooms, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work (minister Comrade Antonovich, first deputy Comrade Tverdov), work is going forward with small numbers of personnel and without proper engineering-technical leadership. Special projects are considerably behind schedule through the fault of Belsantekhmontazh [Belorussian Sanitary Engineering Installation] Trust No 1 (manager Comrade Zhigunovskiy).

Enterprises of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of the Building Materials Industry in the first three quarters fell 155,000 tons short of the plan for cement, 46.5 million for bricks, 33,000 square meters short for exterior ceramic tiles, and 190,000 cubic meters short of light aggregate. Belorussian SSR Gossnab (deputy chairman Comrade Gor'kaya) did not fully utilize allocations for cement, rolled metal products, crushed rock, and other materials from outside the republic.

The customers are also at fault for the problems. In many cases they have not prepared construction sites on time. They have delayed in turning over equipment and planning documents, and have made changes in them while construction was underway. Belorussian SSR Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika (deputy chairman Comrade Pashkovich) has not supplied the necessary equipment to start-up projects of Belmezhkolkhozstroy.

The Belorussian SSR People's Control Committee demanded that Belorussian SSR minister of industrial construction I. M. Mozolyako,

Belorussian SSR minister of rural construction V. D. Danilenko, Belorussian SSR minister of installation and special construction work I. A. Antonovich, and chairman of the board of Belmezhkolkhozstroy ... T. Kichkaylo take additional steps to insure fulfillment of the year's plan for introduction of housing and sociocultural facilities.

Note was taken of the unsatisfactory leadership provided by Belorussian SSR first deputy minister of installation and special construction work K. D. Tverdob, Belorussian SSR deputy minister of industrial construction A. Ya. Trusov, Belorussian deputy minister of rural construction V. P. Tarasik, and first deputy chairman of the board of directors of Belmezhkolkhozstroy Ye. A. Troyan with respect to the activity of subordinate organizations. The question of their responsibility will be reviewed based on the results of work for 1979.

The attention of Belorussian SSR deputy minister of industrial construction B. S. Kurlenya was called to the unsatisfactory work of enterprises in the construction industry

Official notice was taken of the statement by deputy chairman of Belorussian SSR Gosstab L. A. Gor'kaya to the effect that steps are being taken to insure that projects receive the needed amounts of materials.

The Belorussian SSR People's Control Committee obliged Belorussian SSR deputy minister of the building materials industry D. L. Akopov and deputy chairman of Belorussian SSR Goskomsel'khoshtekhnika I. P. Pashkovich to review immediately the questions of producing and shipping building materials to contracting organizations of the republic and supplying needed equipment and articles to Belmezhkolkhozstroy.

The Belorussian SSR People's Control Committee announced severe reprimands for N. I. Prat'ko, manager of Trust No 23 of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, and E. A. Shimanskiy, chief engineer of the Polotsksel'stroy Trust of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction. L. P. Ruzhanskiy, chief of the Brestsel'stroy Administration of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction, and V. N. Vetrov, chairman of the board of directors of the Mogilevskaya Oblast interkolkhoz construction organization were given reprimands. L. A. Zhigunovskiy, manager of Trust No 1 of Belsantekhmantazh of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work was also censured.

The Belorussian SSR People's Control Committee warned comrades Prat'ko, Ivanov Ruzhanskiy, Vetrov, and Zhigunovskiy that if they do not fulfill their year's plan for introduction of housing and sociocultural facilities they will be removed from their jobs.

It was noted that the findings of this review have been considered by the Brestskaya, Gomel'skaya, Grodnenskaya, Minskaya, and Mogilevskaya oblast people's control committees as well as many city and rayon committees, and guilty parties have been called to account. It is suggested that oblast, city, and rayon committees intensify the activities of people's control groups and posts at sociocultural projects scheduled for introduction.

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CONSTRUCTION, CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY, AND BUILDING MATERIALS

IMPROVEMENTS IN PLANNING OF CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION URGED

Moscow PLANOVYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 10, 1979 pp 19-28

[Article by A. Stepun, deputy chief of a division at USSR Gosplan:
"Improvements in the Planning of Capital Construction -- An Important
Economic Task"]

[Text] In July 1979, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the resolution entitled "On Improvements in Planning and Intensifying the Action of the Economic Mechanism With Regard To Raising Production Efficiency and the Quality of Work."

In this resolution, an important role was assigned to those questions concerned with improving the planning for capital construction and accelerating the placing in operation of production capabilities and projects, since growth in the production of material resources, an increase in social blessings for workers and the entire process of expanded reproduction are dependent to a tremendous degree upon the successful fulfillment of the tasks assigned to this branch.

An extensive program of capital construction is being carried out in our country. More than 700 large industrial enterprises were placed in operation during the past 3 years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. In addition, new capabilities and production efforts were placed in operation and reorganizational and technical re-equipping work were carried out at many enterprises. During these same years, 321 million square meters of housing space, many schools, pre-school institutes and public health and cultural installations were turned over for operation.

During this current year, the plans call for the implementation of 117.4 billion rubles worth of capital investments and the placing in operation of fixed capital valued at 126.5 billion rubles, or 20 percent more than the amount of capital placed in operation during 1978.

At the same time, capital construction is beset by serious shortcomings -- expressed in the form of disruptions in the planned schedules for placing

many capabilities and projects in operation, growth in the amount of unfinished construction and dispersion of resources among numerous construction projects and installations.

In 1976 the volume of unfinished construction amounted to 80 percent of the annual volume of capital investments, in 1977 -- 85 percent and in 1978 -- also 85 percent, instead of 70 percent according to the five-year plan computations for this year. At the same time, the technical readiness of many construction projects was low owing to an extremely large number of projects being built simultaneously.

The 1979 plan included more than 30,000 construction projects of a productive nature that were begun earlier and for which capital investments amounting to 21 percent of their surplus value had been allocated. This was insufficient for completing the construction within the planned periods. Nevertheless, the ministries and union republics called for approximately 10,000 such construction projects to be added to the plan.

As a result of shortcomings in planning and construction, the schedules for the completion of work on many enterprises and projects exceed the normative schedules to a considerable degree. Thus, according to data supplied by the USSR CSA, of 638 enterprises and projects studied, all of which were built in 1977, only 200 were placed in operation either during the normative period or ahead of schedule and the normative duration for the construction of 180 enterprises and projects was exceeded by twofold or more.

One of the principal causes of the negative phenomena in capital construction has been the failure to carry out fully the decisions adopted in May 1969 by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers concerning improvements in the planning of capital construction, intensifying economic stimulation of construction production and, in particular, making the five-year plan the principal form for planning.

As pointed out during the 25th CPSU Congress, planning for just one year is unthinkable considering the present scales of construction work. The construction programs must be based upon a five-year plan with a breakdown of tasks by years. Only on the basis of a five-year plan for capital construction is it possible to develop plans for construction production and the development of the construction industry, for planning-research work, for the production of technological equipment and so forth.

Based upon the socio-economic tasks defined by the party for a good period of time into the future and taking into account the Complex Program for Scientific-Technical Progress, the resolution calls for the development (and this is of special importance for planning capital construction) of the Principal Trends for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 10 years, with a more detailed work-up for the indices for the first five-year period. Subsequently, after 5 years have elapsed, the plans call

for refinements to be introduced into the principal trends and for them to be composed for a new five-year period. This will make it possible to coordinate closely the indices for the development of the economy and individual branches at the junction point for the five-year plans, establish their continuity and plan long-range construction programs which transcend the limits of a particular five-year period.

The tasks for a forthcoming five-year period will be developed in two stages. During the first stage, control figures must be determined for the most important sections and indices of the five-year plans, with a breakdown of the tasks by years, and presented to the USSR Council of Ministers no later than 5 months prior to the commencement of the next five-year plan. Thereafter the tasks of the five-year plan are defined more specifically in the annual plans and even refined in individual instances.

In the interest of giving the five-year plan stability and converting it into the principal planning form, the resolution calls for the development of balances (material and labor resources, production capabilities and a financial balance) within the plan for each year of the five-year plan and also for a determination as to the material and financial reserves required to satisfy the needs of production and capital construction. The wholesale prices in industry, estimated prices in capital construction and the rates for freight shipments must remain constant throughout the course of the five-year plan.

Limits for capital investments and construction-installation work, in the form of upper limitations for material, financial and other resources, which can be allocated during a given five-year period for the development of a branch, sub-branch or specific production effort, will be approved for the USSR ministries and departments and the councils of ministers for the union republics in the five-year plans (with a breakdown of tasks by years). These limits will be in addition to the indices for placing production capabilities, projects and fixed capital in operation. The appropriate indices for the modernization and technical re-equipping of enterprises will be allocated from the overall limit of capital investments and tasks associated with increasing production capabilities.

The limits established in the five-year plan by years do not have to be reconfirmed in the annual plans. The tasks of the five-year plan for capital construction must be made available to each construction project, association and enterprise, with a distribution by years. The task of refining the estimated cost of capital investments for individual construction projects, resulting from the use of more improved equipment and a progressive technology, should be carried out within the established limits and taking into account the right granted to the USSR ministries and departments and the councils of ministers of the union republics to retain for their own use a reserve amounting to 5 percent of the overall limit of capital investments.

The plans for contractual work, with a distribution by ministries and contractor-departments, union republics, ministries and customer-departments and with the regions of concentrated construction being indicated, will be presented for the consideration of the government in order to achieve more complete coordination of the plan for capital investments with the operational plans of the construction-installation organizations, simultaneously with the national economic plans.

The quality of the five-year plans for capital construction and their stability are greatly dependent upon the scientific-technical level of the normative base for planning. Thus the plans call for the creation of progressive technical-economic norms and normatives, for use in the planning of capital construction, and particularly normatives for specific capital investments.

In the resolution as adopted, a considerable amount of attention was given to those questions concerned with improving territorial planning. In particular, programs will be developed for solving large-scale regional problems and for the formation and development of very important territorial-production complexes and technologically and economically inter-related groups of enterprises having a common system of economic, transport and socio-cultural services. The plans call for the development of consolidated plans for capital construction for these complexes.

Lists of newly begun construction projects of a production nature will be approved in the five-year plans for the purpose of ensuring stability for the five-year plans for capital construction and also for creating a base for the timely preparation of planning-estimates documentation, technological equipment having an extended production cycle and, an especially important factor, capabilities for the construction organizations.

The lists of the more important construction projects will be approved by the USSR Council of Ministers upon presentation by USSR Gosplan; of the remaining construction projects, the estimated cost of which is 3 million rubles or higher -- by the USSR ministries and departments and the councils of ministers of the union republics, by agreement with USSR Gosplan; those having an estimated cost of less than 3 million rubles -- in the manner established by them. The mentioned lists must contain the principal indices for the future construction projects: their location, approximate value, production capability, planned schedules for the commencement and completion of construction. These indices are determined based upon TEO's [technical-economic substantiation] which are developed and approved prior to the commencement of the forthcoming five-year period, plans for the development and disposition of branches and upon plans for the development and disposition of productive forces by economic regions and union republics. Thus, practically all of the problems concerned with the development and disposition of the country's productive forces will be solved under governmental and planning organ control.

During the 25th CPSU Congress, it was noted that in capital construction priority attention is being given to the problem of raising the effectiveness of capital investments. Moreover, it was pointed out that one of the principal concerns at the present time is that of achieving more efficient utilization of the productive potential created in our country and ensuring constant renovation of existing fixed productive capital.

One of the most important trends with regard to further increasing production capabilities involves the technical re-equipping and modernization of existing production operations. These actions will make it possible to increase the production of goods more rapidly and with less capital expenditures than would be required if existing enterprises were expanded or new ones built.

In order to obtain maximum and rapid economic results with minimal expenditures, the disclosure of the opportunities for rational and more complete utilization of the reserves of existing production efforts, taking into account the reorganization and technical re-equipping of such production, must precede the composition of the five-year plans for capital construction at all levels -- from an enterprise to a ministry. The USSR ministries and departments and the councils of ministers of the union republics must develop, within the structure of the five-year plans, planning balances, computations for the utilization of production capabilities and fixed capital and consolidated plans for the modernization and technical re-equipping of existing enterprises and they must reveal their capital investment and equipment requirements, as needed for carrying out the planned measures. This will make it possible to carry out the re-equipping and modernization of existing enterprises not on an individual case basis but rather in a complex manner and in accordance with an earlier developed plan.

Just as in the past, the construction of new and the expansion of existing enterprises continues to play an important role in the development of the branches. In the future this work will be carried out, particularly in those instances where a requirement exists for increasing output production considerably or where such production is associated with the introduction of basically new scientific and technical achievements, through a proper disposition of the productive forces throughout the country and through the development of new sources of raw materials, fuel and electric power. However, an examination of these questions must be predicated upon that statute in the resolution which holds that resources must be allocated for the construction of new and the expansion of existing enterprises only in those instances where the existing enterprises are unable to meet the national economic requirements for a particular type of product, even following modernization or technical re-equipping.

Considerable importance is attached to the method employed for developing and ensuring stable title lists for construction projects throughout the

entire construction period, that is, essentially for the entire plan for capital investments and construction production. It should be borne in mind that the title lists for construction projects of a production nature must be composed based upon capital investment and construction-installation work limits that have been approved in the five-year plan, upon lists of such construction projects and upon planning-estimates documentation and norms for the duration of construction that were approved in the established manner. It has been established that the title lists for new and very important construction projects of a production nature, that have been included in the construction plan for the following year, will be approved by the USSR Council of Ministers; construction projects the estimated cost of which is 3 million rubles or higher -- by the USSR ministries and departments and the councils of ministers of the union republics, by agreement with USSR Gosplan; construction projects the estimated cost of which is less than 3 million rubles -- by the above directly.

The principal requirement must be observed in a strict manner: an approved title list is a permanent planning document for the entire period of construction and it is mandatory for the customers, contractors, planning, financial, banking and supply organizations and for the suppliers of equipment and structures.

Changes can be introduced into the title list indices only during a review of the plans in connection with the use of more improved equipment or a progressive technology. The work volumes for a construction project, called for in the title list for the next year, are not reviewed. We are speaking here only of the volumes and schedules required for compensating for a lag in work, if such occurred.

Certainly, the observance of such a system is by no means easy. It requires strict planning discipline and responsibility on the part of all organizations participating in the construction, particularly the contractor, for the fulfillment of the obligations undertaken when the construction project was included in the plan. At the present time, the requirement concerning mandatory compensation for a lag tolerated during the course of work applies only to certain especially important construction projects. However, this requirement is not always observed. A general improvement in the level of planning and good balance coordination for plans in all of its components and trends will promote the fulfillment of the planned tasks. When necessary and in the interest of establishing additional volumes of work at those construction projects where lags will develop, the ministries and union republics can make use of the reserve of capital investments and construction-installation and contractual work left at their disposal.

It should also be borne in mind that the order periods for the production of the principal technological and power engineering equipment having an extended production cycle are effective throughout the entire period of construction, whereas orders for the delivery of metal construction

structures must be issued as a rule for no less than two years. Beyond any doubt, this will promote stability in the plans for capital construction and it will release the clients, suppliers of equipment and structures and the organs of USSR Gosstnab from having to perform a great amount of laborious and necessary work annually in connection with the drawing up of contracts for deliveries and the issuing of orders.

The financing banks play a very important role with regard to exercising control over observance of the norms for the duration of construction and the indices for the title lists of construction projects. It is stipulated in the adopted decision that USSR Stroybank and USSR Gosbank provide the financing for construction projects, provided the established order for the approval of the title lists of construction projects is observed.

Beyond any doubt, strict observation of the invariability of the title lists of construction projects and the established construction schedules will create true conditions for the gradual elimination of dispersion of capital investments and limitations on new construction and it will make it possible to raise the processing level and responsibility for the quality of the plans for capital construction.

In the adopted resolution, a great amount of attention was given to those problems concerned with further orientation of all economic and financial work carried out by the construction-installation organizations and to evaluating their work in terms of the final results of construction production -- the placing in operation of capabilities and projects.

This particular problem is not a new one. Since 1961, the index for placing capabilities in operation has become a principal and determinant one in capital construction. However, with regard to the practice of evaluating the activities of construction organizations, the material resources, working capital, wage fund and system for awarding bonuses made available to them have been oriented mainly towards indices associated with the overall volume of construction-installation work. The shortcomings associated with this include -- prolonging of the construction schedules, dispersion of forces and resources among numerous projects, a preference for so-called profitable work involving a large proportion of finished and costly structures and parts or low labor-intensive operations, leaving "until later" a large number of imperfections which hamper the normal operation of completed enterprises and installations -- these items have been the subject of criticism on more than one occasion.

Subsequent to 1969, when in conformity with the May (1969) decision handed down by the government concerning capital construction, the index of marketable construction output was introduced for the very first time as a principal index, approved by the construction-installation organization together with tasks for the placing in operation of capabilities and projects, substantial changes occurred with regard to eliminating these shortcomings. The economic significance of this new index derives from the

fact that it determines the estimated cost of the construction-installation work, carried out by projects and stages of work since the commencement of the construction which, in accordance with the plan for the given year, is to be completed and turned over to the client. Meanwhile the work stages, which should have been outlined in a strict manner and coordinated technologically with large portions of the projects and installations under construction (for example, individual bays of departments, complexes of underground mine workings, sectors of finished transport or land reclamation installations and so forth), turned out to be smaller in order to simplify the mutual current accounts between the clients and contractors. Although the accounts between the clients and contractors for finished projects and stages are rather impressive in terms of size at the present time, no substantial improvement has taken place in the fulfillment of plans for placing capabilities, start-up complexes and projects in operation, since the principal index for marketable construction output is computed by stages which, in essence, differ not at all from the former gross volume of construction-installation work.

The diverse nature of the planning indices for organizations which converted over to the new system of management and which operate in the old manner and ministries for which generally speaking no tasks for marketable construction output were established created definite difficulties in management and it failed to strengthen planning discipline or raise responsibility at all levels for the final results of construction production.

Thus, commencing with the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, the following indices should be approved for all USSR ministries and departments, the councils of ministers of union republics and their subordinate organizations, which are engaged in carrying out construction-installation work -- in the five-year plans and with a breakdown of tasks by years:

...the placing in operation of production capabilities and projects, including an increase in capabilities owing to technical re-equipping and the modernization of existing enterprises;

...the overall volume of marketable construction output produced using internal resources -- cost of construction-installation work by enterprises, phases, start-up complexes and projects turned over to the client and prepared to produce goods and render services, with a distribution of the overall volume by clients.

Thus the work stages are excluded as a part of the marketable construction output.

Distinct from existing practice, the tasks for the placing in operation of capabilities and projects will also be established for organizations which install the principal technological equipment, upon which a great deal is dependent -- the timely placing in operation of capabilities and the development of planning indices for future enterprises. In order to compare

the cost volume indices for the activities of contracting organizations and clients, construction-installation work volumes will be established by the higher organization according to the enterprises, phases, start-up complexes and projects completed during the planned year, that is, according to marketable construction output.

In addition to the mentioned principal indices, tasks will be approved in the five-year and annual plans for construction production with regard to increased labor productivity, a limit on the number of manual and office workers, the overall wage fund, profits (and for individual organizations -- a reduction in the production costs for construction-installation work), the introduction of new equipment and delivery volumes for materials, machines, mechanisms and other material-technical resources.

In order to determine the requirements for material-technical resources, the wage fund, working capital and credit, an overall volume of contractual work (with distribution by clients) will be established by USSR Gosplan for the appropriate ministries and departments of the USSR and the union republics, with the work to be carried out using internal resources.

With the introduction of indices into the practice of planning for this system, the evaluation of economic activities and of fulfillment of socialist competition obligations and also economic stimulation will be carried out based upon the results of fulfillment of tasks for placing production capabilities and projects in operation, facilities which were prepared to produce goods (render services), and also tasks for marketable construction output, growth in labor productivity and profits.

The presently effective index of labor productivity in construction, determined on the basis of the overall volume of construction-installation work carried out using internal resources, is oriented towards the carrying out of materials-intensive work involving a high proportion of expenditures for embodied labor. Thus the necessary instructions are furnished in the resolution on preparing the estimates-normative base for a gradual conversion over to planning labor productivity in the construction-installation organizations based upon net (normative) output or another index which more accurately reflects changes in labor expenditures and the wage fund -- according to the norm per ruble of output -- the index used for planning labor productivity.

In those instances where, for individual quarters or a year of a five-year period, the tasks of the construction-installation organizations with regard to placing production capabilities and projects in operation, marketable construction output and profits were either not specified or specified in negligible amounts, the activities of the organizations must be evaluated according to the results of fulfillment of the construction-installation work, in conformity with the work schedules approved by the contractor and

client and also based upon the indices for reduced production costs for the construction-installation work and for growth in labor productivity.

In 1981, work must be completed on the introduction of accounts between the client and contractor for enterprises, phases, start-up complexes and projects which have been fully completed and turned over for operation, facilities which are prepared to produce goods and render services, in accordance with the estimated value of the marketable construction output. With the conversion over to the new system of computations, the clients are no longer issuing advances to the contractual organizations for expenses associated with the unfinished production of construction-installation work. The mentioned expenses will be covered by means of bank credit, with use being made of funds released by the clients in connection with the elimination of intermediate payments. Raised interest rates will be employed for the use of loans when the planned periods for delivering completed projects have been exceeded.

A normative amounting to 10 percent of the annual volume of work carried out using internal resources is established for the construction-installation organizations for covering expenses associated with the unfinished production of construction-installation work during the period between the time limits for controlling the credit.

More effective financial control by the banks over the timely placing in operation of production capabilities and projects must promote an expansion in the use of the credit resources of banks for financing capital construction.

Another possibility is also recognized as advisable -- the carrying out in individual branches of a gradual conversion over to constructing enterprises and installations, using credit presented by USSR Stroybank [All-Union Bank for the Financing of Capital Investments] to the contracting construction organizations, in amounts to cover the complete cost of the enterprise or project under construction, in conformity with the estimate adopted by the general contractor, that is, for "full completion."

This progressive form of construction organization underwent testing, in the form of an experiment, at a number of construction projects during the Ninth Five-Year Plan. However, mainly owing to the fact that the contractors did not wish to receive or store the equipment, the experiment was never completed. It is obvious that a more careful selection of the construction projects should be made for this purpose and they should be erected by organizations specializing in the particular type of construction involved (for example, the oil industry, line installations, elevator construction, certain chemical projects, petroleum chemistry, mining and so forth).

The decision handed down on increasing the average amount of bonus issued for ahead-of-schedule or the timely placing in operation of capabilities

and for issuing additional bonus amounts to construction-installation organizations from the computed amount of profit obtained as a result of the ahead-of-schedule placing in operation of an enterprise or production effort is aimed at accelerating construction operations and raising the material interest of the collectives of various organizations -- construction and installation, clients, planning-research.

Since the conditions and nature of technical re-equipping operations are specific, the leaders of associations and enterprises are authorized to approve title lists for them independently, regardless of the overall estimated cost of the measures planned.

When determining the expenses for technical re-equipping work and the modernization of existing enterprises, the leaders of production associations and enterprises are authorized to apply correctional branch coefficients, that have been approved by USSR Gosstroy, to the effective estimated norms for construction-installation work and to the norms for overhead expenses.

An important task is that of ensuring that planning-estimates documentation is made available to the construction projects in a timely manner and also raising the quality of such documentation. The solving of this task will be promoted to a considerable degree by stable five-year plans for capital construction and the development based upon these plans of a five-year plan for planning-research work and the development of a network and a material-technical base for the planning and research organizations. This will create the conditions required for organizing systematic work by the planning organizations, for the correct combination of work volumes for long-range and current planning and for gradually reducing the above-normal amounts of unfinished planning work.

In the interest of improving planning-estimates work, the volumes and schedules for preparing planning-estimates documentation should be reduced.

The experience of planning and building large enterprises, the cost of which at times amounts to hundreds of millions of rubles, for normative construction periods of 5-8 years, proves that the development of technical plans for an enterprise on the whole, taking into account its complete development, requires a considerable period of time. The data obtained from a random survey of the actual planning periods for enterprises placed in operation in 1977 testifies to the fact that the planning periods for enterprises and installations constitute 50 percent of the duration of their construction. It sometimes happens that the development of the technical plans for large construction projects is completed simultaneously with the completion of construction. In such instances and in the interest of avoiding delays in the commencement of work on the construction projects, the client-ministries are authorized to employ so-called favorable financing by plans and estimates, for individual projects and types of work, prior to

approval of the complex technical plans. At the present time, for example, such favorable regimes are being employed for more than 200 large construction projects.

As a rule, such a practice leads to uncontrolled expenditure of resources for capital construction, a considerable increase in the estimated cost of construction compared to that originally declared by the ministries and, in a number of instances, to unproductive operations.

In order to eliminate this serious shortcoming, it is stipulated in the resolution that the plans and estimates for the construction of enterprises, the construction periods for which exceed 2-3 years, should be developed not for an enterprise as a whole but rather only for the first phase -- based upon the general plan for the enterprise when fully developed. Simultaneously with construction of the first phase, the planning-estimates documentation for the construction of the next phase must be prepared.

Distinct from existing practice, the USSR ministries and departments are authorized to permit, when necessary, the development of blueprints and estimates for them, for large construction projects having extended planning periods and a general plan, for a volume of work during the first year of construction of the enterprise, prior to approval of the plan.

The maximum possible use in planning practice of standard and repeatedly used economic plans and design solutions will also serve to accelerate the planning process.

The planned organization of competitions in the area of technical plans for the construction of industrial enterprises and enterprises for other branches of the national economy and also projects and complexes of a civil housing nature will beyond any doubt bring about improvements in the quality of planning and the introduction into construction practice of advanced technical solutions.

For a period of many years, in conformity with the established procedure, the maximum data for approval of planning-estimates documentation that would allow a construction project to be included in the draft plan for the next year was 1 September of the year preceeding the one being planned. But as the technical solutions became more complicated, enterprises and projects under construction consolidated and construction shifted into the eastern regions, it turned out that support in the form of the necessary preparation of the construction organizations, issuing of working documentation to the construction projects, distribution on the basis of this documentation of orders to those enterprises producing construction structures and so forth, the period remaining following this date until the beginning of the fiscal year is insufficient. Thus, commencing with the plan for 1981, the construction projects should be provided with properly approved technical documentation and also blueprints for an annual volume of work, not prior to 1 September as at present, but rather prior to 1 July of the year preceeding the one being planned.

Certainly, these are not the only measures which must be developed and adopted for the purpose of improving planning-estimates work. Such proposals are presently being further developed.

In connection with implementing improvements in capital construction, special importance is being attached to further regulating material-technical support for construction projects. An analysis of the causes of disruptions in the schedules for placing production capabilities in operation reveals that many capabilities and projects are not entering operations on schedule owing to delayed or incomplete shipments of technological equipment. The slow introduction of progressive forms for organizing and paying for labor, particularly the brigade contract method, and extended periods of worker idle time -- to a large extent, these are the consequences of serious shortcomings in the organization of material-technical supply.

Commencing in 1969, in conformity with a decision handed down by the government, the requirements of the construction-installation organizations of a number of construction ministries for materials have been handled by the territorial organs of material-technical supply, in accordance with orders submitted by those organizations as set forth in the plans and estimates.

The advantages of such a supply system are obvious. In the adopted resolution, the plans call for the conversion over to the new system of supply, of construction projects that are included in the state plan for capital construction, to be completed in 1981.

In order to improve the work of the construction and planning organizations, clients, suppliers of equipment and structures and so forth, further development or refining is required on a number of instructive and methodological directives which regulate interaction among those participating in the construction work and their economic relationships. In particular, the rules governing contractual agreements for capital construction must be revised and also the rules for financing construction, the newly developed instructions on carrying out construction based upon permanent title lists for construction projects and under conditions wherein projects are turned over when "fully completed" should be reviewed, the statute on complete equipment deliveries should be reviewed and a number of normative indices and coefficients should be developed.

This great and responsible work requires collective efforts on the part of many central, scientific and planning organizations. The timely and high quality completion of this work will promote to a considerable degree successful implementation of some of the more important measures in the sphere of capital construction, as called for in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers.

CONSTRUCTION, CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY, AND BUILDING MATERIALS

ARTICLE DEFENDS RIGHT TO CRITICIZE INDUSTRIAL SHORTCOMINGS

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 12 Sep 79 p 12

[Article: "The Prosecutor Dots the 'I': A Report on a Temporary-Duty Assignment"]

[Text] *Letter to the Editor*

Dear Comrades!

The facts that I shall relate have been carefully verified. The illegality of the actions taken by General Director of the Krikovskoye Production Association of Mines, A. Gorobets, who has caused the state to incur considerable material and moral losses, leaves one with absolutely no doubt.

People at the Ministry of the Building-Materials Industry, Moldavian SSR, also know of other violations that were perpetrated with the connivance of A. Gorobets: illegal instances of writing off finished output, of writing in amendments to the plan, of making incorrect use of official vehicles, and other misdemeanors. Yet, no legal steps are being taken against him, and as for me -- a person who made so bold as to report this situation to the Committee of People's Control and to write a letter to a newspaper -- I have been fired and I don't know how many months it has been that I have been unable to find a new job.

P. Zheverdan,
former legal consultant for the
association

Excerpt from Performance Appraisal

Pavel Leont'yevich Zheverdan has been working since 1972 at the Krikovskaya Mine as a legal consultant. In November 1974 he was promoted to the job of senior legal consultant at the association, and in January 1977 he was approved in the job of chief of the Contract-Law Section.

During his entire work period he studied the specifics of production well, and made many valuable suggestions for improving the legal services provided to the association. He efficiently defends the collective's interests, exerts an active influence upon the reinforcement of contract discipline, and combats any manifestations of poor business practices.

He is a well-principled worker and active participant in social matters: he is the chairman of the comrades' court at Krikovskaya Mine, is in charge of the legal consultative services provided on a public basis, has been twice elected the deputy chairman of the ministry's Council of Legal Consultants, enjoys well-deserved authority, conducts himself in an exemplary manner in his everyday life and in public, and has been awarded the all-union badge "Winner in Socialist Competition."

Excerpt from Official Statement

It has been established that at Krikovskoye Production Association (General Director A. Gorobets) there has been a crude violation of the established procedure for the use of official passenger cars.

General Director A. Gorobets in 1978 illegally used an official vehicle six times to drive to Krivoy Rog, and also to Kiev, Voroshilovgrad, and Koblevo settlement, Nikolayevskaya Oblast. The total distance traveled by the vehicle for these trips came to approximately 14,000 kilometers, and 1890 liters of gasoline were expended. According to the vehicle manifests, the vehicle with Comrade Gorobets returned to Krikovo from these trips on the same day as departure, with an average daily distance traveled of 1000 kilometers or more. This obviously made it impossible for him to become involved on those days in the resolution of production matters.

The nonproduction expenses for the association in 1978 came to 93,000 rubles.

Within the association there are major shortcomings in maintaining the safekeeping of socialist property. There still is not a single mine in which the produced output has been handed over to storage facilities. For the sector chiefs, a subreport lists considerable balances of finished output, a large amount of which gets mixed in with product waste products and becomes unusable.

As of 1 January 1979 the value of the balances of finished output in excess of the norm, for the association as a whole, was 766,000 rubles, a figure which exceeds the established norm by 2.8 times.

Sixteen thousand cubic meters of wall units and a small boiler, with a total sum of 166,000 rubles, have been written off.

O. Belyayev,
Inspector, Committee of People's
Control, Moldavian SSR;
V. Goncharov, Chief Auditor-Inspector,
Ministry of Finance, Moldavian SSR

Inquiry by the Editorial Office

"To the Committee of People's Control, Moldavian SSR.

"The editorial office of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has received a letter from reader P. Zheverdan, who mentions instances of the abuse of official position by the managers of the Krikovskoye Production Association of Mines for the Production of Wall Units. A similar letter was sent by him to the republic's Committee of People's Control.

"We would appreciate your informing our editorial office of the result of verifying this letter. . ."

Official Reply

Verification of the letter written by legal consultant P. Zheverdan has ascertained violations of the established procedure for the use of official passenger cars, instances of poor business practices, and other shortcomings at the Krikovskoye Production Association.

The results of the verification were considered on 1 March 1979. In the decree that was adopted, the committee directed the direction of the Minister of the Building-Materials Industry, Moldavian SSR, Comrade V. I. Akinfiyev to the shortcomings in the use of the official vehicles, in the accounting for and the safekeeping of the finished output, and also to the existence of considerable nonproduction expenditures at the Krikovskoye Association, and requested that he take effective steps to eliminate the shortcomings that had been noted.

The committee took into consideration the fact that, as a result of the poor business practices that had been employed, the Kriulyanskiy Rayon Committee of People's Control issued a strict reprimand against A. Gorobets.

In partial compensation of the material losses incurred by the state by the illegal payment of funds for the maintenance of drivers of passenger cars, the republic Committee of People's Control has imposed a stop-payment order on salary, in the amount of one month's salary, for General Director A. Gorobets and his deputy, V. Reshetnikov.

A. Mantsev,
Deputy Chairman, Committee of
People's Control, Moldavian SSR

Excerpt from Order No. 38

In view of his crude violation of his labor duties, P. L. Zheverdan is relieved of his assignment as senior legal consultant, Krikovskoye Production Association of Mines for the Production of Wall Units, effective 3 April 1979.

V. Akinfiyev, Minister of Building-
Materials Industry, Moldavian SSR

Memorandum for the Record

At the request of the editorial board, I have verified the letter written by reader P. Zheverdan. The following situation became known.

In March 1978, the former deputy general director of the Association for Sales and Supply, A. Gorobets, was appointed General Director. He apparently did not like the meticulousness of the Chief of the Legal Section P. Zheverdan, who repeatedly made critical comments in the local, republic-level, and central press, and provided information to the rayon party committee, the ministry, and the republic's Committee of People's Control, in the attempt to eliminate the major violations of financial and state discipline that were being perpetrated at the association.

P. Zheverdan's articles and letters in PRAVDA ("But the Artful Dodgers Are Not Dozing"), SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA ("Are They Somebody Else's Thousands?"), VYTSA SATULYJ ("The Magdachetskiy 'Bazaar'"), and VECHERNIY KISHINEV ("Expended Pallets") were acknowledged to be correct. However, the violations continued. General Director A. Gorobets retained as drivers on the payroll of industrial-production personnel, listing them as fitters. As for the reasons for the formation of balances of finished output in excess of the norm, no reasonable explanation was provided. As for the persons who were responsible for the "spoilage" of 16,000 cubic meters of wall units have not been established, and the value of those wall units -- 166,000 rubles! -- had simply been written off as a loss.

Naturally, legal consultant P. Zheverdan was not satisfied with this. In the first quarter of 1979 the newspapers began again to publish articles based on his materials.

P. Zheverdan's statement in PRAVDA (18 January 1979) was considered at the bureau of the Kriulyanskiy Rayon Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, at the Krikovskoye Association, and the Ministry of Building-Materials Industry, Moldavian SSR. The ministry and the association prepared a plan of measures and began to eliminate the shortcomings. The elimination ended with. . . the firing of the author of the article. As for where the 16,000 cubic meters of wall units "evaporated" to (that constitutes a tremendous mountain of stone!), 16,000 cubic meters with a value of 166,000 rubles, that remains a mystery.

The "elimination" continued as follows.

In January there was a hurried issuance of a special edition of the GORNYAK wall newspaper, half of which was occupied by a colored caricature of the author of the articles, Zheverdan (digging in a trash can!). On 6 February the general director asked the minister to punish the legal consultant for alleged tardiness in coming to work. On 9 February A. Gorobets wrote the minister another report, requesting that steps be taken inasmuch as he felt that "P. Zheverdan's activities are inadmissible and harmful."

On the same day the local committee brought up the question concerning Zheverdan at a trade-union meeting, at which the general director stated, "The climate here is an unhealthy one, and the person who is to blame for everything is Zheverdan. He writes down everything that we talk about at the meetings, and then he sends it to the party's rayon committee. And he was kicked out of the party formerly."

Other responsible workers at the association made statements in the same vein.

Decision adopted: "To cancel P. Zheverdan's membership in the trade union."

At the same time a joint letter was sent to the ministry, asking that "Zheverdan be taken out of the collective."

On 2 April 1979 Minister of the Building-Materials Industry, Moldavian SSR, V. I. Akinfiyev, with a group of administrative workers from the ministry, arrived at the association, called together a group of associates of the administration apparatus, summoned P. Zheverdan, and gave him a strict dressing down. Then he immediately signed the draft version of an order that he had brought with him, and stated: P. Zheverdan had been removed from his assignment as of 3 April 1959 in accordance with paragraph "a", Article 263, KZoT [Labor Code] of Moldavian SSR (single crude violation of labor duties -- as stated in that article).

The responsible comrades with whom I spoke attempted to speak more about P. Zheverdan's personality than about the essence of the matter. They cited the fact that, in years gone by, he had been such and such, and they were not even embarrassed to recall that at one time he had been famous as a "bad boy" in school. However, they decisively closed their eyes to the fact that during the past seven years in which he had worked in the ministry system, P. Zheverdan had not had any reprimands, and had been given several commendations and awards. In a word, the people were ready to use any means to besmirch the author of the critical comments in the press.

It was ascertained, for example, that the assertion that "in the past he had been kicked out of the party" simply does not conform to the truth. P. Zheverdan had never been a member of the CPSU, and, consequently, no one kicked him out. The director was required to apologize to P. Zheverdan publicly at a special trade-union meeting. The legal consultant was restored to his status as member of the trade union.

B. Plekhanov, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA
special correspondent

Note by "Man and Economics" Section, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA

Article 49 of the USSR Constitution states: "Persecution because of criticism is forbidden. Persons who persecute others who have come forward with

criticism are to be brought to responsibility"

It would seem that certain administrative workers at the Krikovskoye Production Association of Mines do not understand this or do not want to understand it.

They should be reminded of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's words: ". . . There is nothing more harmful to the interests of the party and the nation than attempts to slur over any shortcomings, to evade just criticism, to stifle it, or especially to suppress criticism and to persecute those who come forward with it."

There is absolutely no doubt of the fact that in this instance we are witnesses to the application of drumhead justice because of criticism.

The editorial office of LITERATURNAL GAZETA has asked the republic Prosecutor's Office to say the final word about this matter.

The Prosecutor of Moldavian SSR, State Counsellor of Justice 2nd Class I. I. Cheban, replied that he has issued a protest against the minister's order as being illegal. In the protest it was stated:

"By verification of P. L. Zheverdan's letter which was carried out by the republic prosecutor's office, it was established that the ministry did not have sufficient justification for applying to him the extreme measure of disciplinary action. There was no substantiation for the statement in the order that Zheverdan has an unconscientious attitude toward the execution of his duties, inasmuch as during the entire period of his work he did not have any disciplinary punishments, but, on the contrary, had constantly been commended. Zheverdan's firing was carried out not only without sufficient justification, but also in violation of the legally stipulated deadline, as a result of which the order is illegal and is to be rescinded.

However, on 13 August 1979 Minister V. Akinfiyev rejected the prosecutor's protest.

Our special correspondent was sent to Kishinev again. He had a meeting with the minister. In the discussion with the correspondent, V. Akinfiyev stated that he had acted in that manner only because P. Zheverdan had previously committed a serious misdemeanor and had been given administrative punishment. Yes, that had been so. But more than ten years had passed since that time. During that period P. Zheverdan had graduated from the university, had acquired a new specialty, and during the entire period of working at the association, starting in 1972, he had not had any punishments.

At this point we would like to make a digression of a general nature, and to speak about the right to criticize. We might note first of all that our Constitution states with the utmost clarity, "Every USSR citizen has the right to send to state agencies and public organizations any

proposals concerning the improvement of their activity, and to criticize any shortcomings in their work." Every citizen! But the mail to the editorial office attests to the fact that certain officials attempt to deflect just criticism away from themselves, citing various failures in work or various personal shortcomings of those who come forward with the criticism. And that apparently is what happened in this instance.

However, on 16 August 1979 the minister of the building-materials industry of Moldavian SSR reconsidered his decision and issued Order No. 154, which restored P. Zheverdan to his previous job: he was paid his wages for the three months of forced absenteeism.

That is a completely reasonable and legal finale!

5075

CSO: 1821

CONSTRUCTION, CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY, AND BUILDING MATERIALS

GEORGIAN RURAL CONSTRUCTION ORGANIZATION IMPROVED BY CENTRALIZATION

Moscow STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA in Russian 8 Dec 79 p 2

[Interview with Georgian SSR Minister of Rural Construction I. Kharatishvili: "Unity of Goals"]

[Text] In 13 years of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction's activities, its trusts and PMK's [mobile mechanized columns] significantly enlarged the output capacities of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and improved the cultural and personal conditions of rural laborers. Homes with a total area of 750,000 square meters, schools with a total capacity of 150,000 students, and children's nurseries and day schools caring for 6,000 children have been put into operation. Other facilities now operational include buildings for cattle, pigs, and sheep (a capacity of 672,000 head), poultry factories (10.6 million hens), mineral fertilizer warehouses (140,000 tons), and tea factories (processing 55,000 tons of green tea per season), and many others.

The ministry is devoting a great deal of attention to personnel training and indoctrination. It supports three state vocational-technical schools. In 3 years of the five-year plan about 5,000 persons were trained by the entire system, and more than 3,000 upgraded their qualifications. More than 300 teachers are working with young people. There are 283 contracting teams laboring at the construction sites, which is more than 40 percent of the total number of teams.

Two hundred fifty-one persons were awarded orders and medals for successes in the Ninth and in 3 years of 10th Five-Year Plan, team leaders D. Bogdavadze and P. Turkishvili earned the exalted Hero of Socialist Labor title, and T. Dzidziguri received the USSR State Prize.

Each year the collectives of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction's subdivisions increase the pace of their work, raise labor productivity, and insure that facilities are put into operation. The ministry has been the initiator and winner of socialist competitions among subdivisions of the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction many times.

Considering the interest the public has in the working experience of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction, I. Svirin, a special correspondent of STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA, asked Georgian SSR Minister of Rural Construction I. Kharatishvili to reply to a number of questions, including those that are now generally referred to as urgent in light of the importance placed upon them by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on improving the economic mechanism.



Correspondent: Iosif Alekseyevich! Looking into the future, we naturally place a value on accumulated experience. How are you using it in application to the new tasks?

Kharatishvili: The experience we have accumulated is a truly priceless possession. Embodying within itself the knowledge and proficiency of the innovators, it permits us to utilize our internal reserves more fully and to concentrate our attention on the key issues of production. Today, as is stated in the party and government decree on improving the economic mechanism, and as was emphasized at the November (1979) Plenum of the CPSU

Central Committee, we can be truly successful in construction only by raising the effectiveness of production, by improving planning and control, and by achieving a high end result on this basis. We are pleased by some of the indicators. As an example the annual increment of construction and installation performed by the ministry is averaging 17 percent. This is significantly more than the average for the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction. We are also surpassing the target for growth in labor productivity. In 3 years, for example, it has been 25 percent; compare this with the 32 percent planned for the entire 10th Five-Year Plan. Here as well, we are in the lead. But when we look at the output of enterprises of the construction industry base, we find that per ruble of construction and installation, it does not even reach the average levels of the sector.

Correspondent: What is the cause behind this?

Kharatishvili: Development of the material-technical base is behind the dynamic growth of contracting activities. Not enough capital was invested into the construction of construction industry enterprises. True, the situation has recently gotten better. We hope to bring the base up to where it should be in the next five-year plan. But inertia is still making things difficult. We would especially like to develop the capacities for producing industrial structures out of light concrete, steel, aluminum, and asbestos-cement, and guyed roofs. Such items are already being used today.

Correspondent: Can you tell me how you are using them?

Kharatishvili: In many facilities: In particular the poultry factories in Gamardzhveb, which has a capacity of 4 million broilers, and the factories of Koda, with a capacity of 2 million broilers were built out of light concrete structures. The Ochamchira and Tskhakayevskiy poultry factories were assembled out of large asbestos-cement panels containing slag cotton insulation. Metallic structures were used in the construction of the Tamarisskaya Poultry Factory, and the primary winemaking plants of Mukuzan', Terdzhola, and Tsnor'. These facilities also made use of structures developed by the Central Scientific Research Institute of Building Structures, and of three-layer "sandwich" wall panels. Such articles are also to be used in the construction of poultry factories in Kindga and Kaspi with a capacity of 8 million broilers each. Reinforced concrete awnings covering the feeding areas of the Tsnor' Livestock Complex, which has a capacity of 10,000 head of cattle, have been replaced by guyed asbestos-cement roofs.

Now that production of polymer concrete floor tiling for livestock buildings has been organized, the work can proceed on an industrial basis. We are using this material to replace wooden flooring. Considering the scarcity of timber, this is a good substitution. I should add that the tiles last much longer than wood.

We have started producing prestressed keel-shaped 3×18 meter shell panels and 3×12 meter hyperbolic shell panels. They significantly reduce labor outlays and metal consumption. We have introduced polyethylene air ducts into livestock buildings. They do not require painting, they are easy to install, and they result in a metal savings of 13 kilograms per linear meter.

Correspondent: From just what you have said so far, we might conclude that you are not living so poorly.

Kharatishvili: But we are not living so richly either. I would not want it believed that our successes were so easy. There was much that we had to suffer. Shortages of structures, materials, and time forced us many times to arrive at concepts which should have been utilized in the plans long ago. Sometimes the plans we receive do nothing but frustrate us, even though they had been paid for from the generous coffers of the client. Why, for example, do the plans insist on enclosing our chicks within thick reinforced concrete structures in a climate of the sort we have here? And put up the walls we must. Meanwhile the facilities made of progressive structures that I mentioned above are for practical purposes ideal cases, in which we were able to persuade the client through lengthy debate and statement of fact to agree that we should be erecting lightened buildings.

Moreover by having the manufacturing plants deliver progressive structures we have created conditions permitting the team, PMK, installation and construction associations, and trust collectives to complete their plans, and we have gone a long way in reducing construction time.

Correspondent: Iosif Alekseyevich, you speak critically of the concepts embodied within the plans. But are there really no plans that do deserve a perfect grade?

Kharatishvili: Of course there are. And there are many of them. Take as an example the plans for the geothermal hothouse in Ochamchirskiy Rayon, at the Kachretskiy Baking Combine. These are modern complexes embodying the best planning concepts. They are fully prefabricated. The hothouse, which has an area of 6 hectares, is assembled out of light metallic structures and glass. This automated enterprise was built by the collective of Trust No 8. It is highly economical: Utilizing heat from hot springs, we have avoided the need for building an expensive boiler plant and, naturally, the operators need not consume fuel to grow vegetables, and they are able to harvest several yields in a year. The planning and construction experience accumulated in Kindga has been used by the Abkhas SSR to develop a high-capacity geothermal hothouse combine covering an area of 54 hectares.

Correspondent: You have altered the structure and management of rural construction. Could you describe the changes in greater detail?

Kharatishvili: In our republic, rural construction is tending toward integrated organization. However, considering the multiplicity of organizations concerned with rural construction the most important issues pertaining to construction planning and to development of the infrastructure have not always been solved with a consideration for complete development of a particular region as a single whole. Presence of a complex administrative hierarchy has made the organizations economically isolated, and it has undermined the principle of one-man command by the general contractor. In the end, this has resulted in the creation of a considerable number of obstacles to implementing the plans for commissioning new facilities, which led to extremely great difficulties in rural development.

Owing to help from the Georgian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, the republic government, and the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, today our ministry is the sole general contractor for rural construction. Its organization includes general construction and specialized trusts, and the republic Gruzmezhkolkhozstroy Association. These organizations, which are typified by pronounced internal specialization, are not some sort of independent "organism"; instead, they are mutually associated units of the same system. It has now become possible to implement a unified technical policy. The volume of work done by subcontractors outside this organization does not exceed 1.5 percent of the total volume of special work done by the ministry today. Thus rights have been strengthened, obligations have grown clearer, and the responsibility of the ministry as the general contractor for integrated rural construction has risen.

Correspondent: Inclusion of Gruzmezhkolkhozstroy into the Ministry of Rural Construction at first reduced the production potential of the state trust somewhat. Not every business manager would find the civic courage to take such a step.

Kharatishvili: I think you might be exaggerating the civic courage that was required. True, the republic interkolkhoz association was missing strong organizations and a good production base. We were aware of its limited potential. But the moment we set the goal of becoming the only rural contractor, we could see no solution other than to place Gruzmezhkolkhozstroy in the ministry's organization. If you forgive any inaccuracies in the analogy, let me say that were a person to begin thinking from his very first step that he would fall and break his nose on the next step, he would never learn to walk. What we needed was not a cumbersome and sluggish interdepartmental system, but rather a unified mobile and flexible rural construction organization. This is why we purposely assumed a strategy that would cost us some losses.

Our concentration on future benefit was rewarded. I have already mentioned that it has become easier to implement a unified technical policy, and that it has now become possible to develop, in integrated fashion, the enterprises and bases of both the state and the interkolkhoz organizations following a single plan, and to specialize them. Thus we created the prerequisites for merging state ownership with kolkhoz cooperative ownership.

Correspondent: How successfully are state and cooperative principles of management coexisting?

Kharatishvili: They are coexisting well. A congress of authorized representatives from the interkolkhoz construction organizations elected a council, and it appointed the republic minister of rural construction as its chairman. The Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, meanwhile, gave the chairman of the Kruzmezhkolkhozstroy Association's board of directors the position of deputy minister and member of the governing board of the Ministry of Rural Construction. The benefit from this is mutual. While in the entire Ninth Five-Year Plan we produced a little more than 600,000 cubic meters of prefabricated reinforced concrete, today we produce 250,000 in just a single year. We have started maneuvering equipment, manpower, and material resources more and better. They are now channeled primarily toward facilities already under construction. Specialized state trusts do work on both the rural facilities and interkolkhoz facilities. In comparison with the situation before reorganization, the amount of work done by kolkhoz builders increased last year by almost a half.

Correspondent: Iosif Alekseyevich, we can see that the road being traveled by the builders is not strewn with roses alone. But practice is the most objective judge. It assures us that the new line you are following now is good. What will be your next step?

Kharatishvili: According to the estimates, the volume of contracted work handled by the ministry will grow by more than one and a half times in the 11th Five-Year Plan in comparison with the 10th. Although the program is tentative in nature, nothing has been forgotten in it: We will build and reconstruct livestock complexes and farms, poultry factories, combined feed plants, tea factories, wineries, fruit and vegetable processing enterprises, storehouses and refrigeration plants, homes and hospitals, children's nurseries and day schools, construction industry and nonmineral quarry enterprises, and roads. Such is the republic agroindustrial complex. Yes, I am not exaggerating, it is in fact a complex. Can we say that we already have a mechanism, tuned in all respects, for controlling the affairs of this complex? Let me say that we are considerably closer to our objective than we were a few years ago. In the republic, the Ministry of Rural Construction is the prime contractor, and the Ministry of Agriculture is the sole client. As a rule we work well together, in the same key. But does the client always allow us to work in our area in the way we know how? No. For example, need I prove that a facility cannot be put into operation if all of the equipment required is not delivered on time? Apparently so, and constantly. Whenever our negotiations with the client reach a dead end, we ourselves have to communicate with the supplier plants. I must admit, however, that the client does on occasion recognize his indebtedness to the builders but this does not always make things easier.

I must confess that critical situations sometimes do arise at the construction sites at the fault of the planners as well. I am referring to lack of integration in the planning, failure of the deadlines for issuing the documents, and their poor quality. Whenever we talk about this with the planners, in the best case they modestly turn their eyes aside.

In my opinion departmental regulation has grown complex. This growth in complexity is often explained by objective difficulties associated with the swift increase in construction volume. Now that is the easy way out! This creates the temptation of explaining away the mistakes in organizational and technical management with objective causes, an approach that has often been taken.

We have learned a great deal from our experience. The republic Ministry of Rural Construction has generalized it, and it is now proceeding to improve the organization of construction production further. Our goal is to surrender our construction projects to the client fully ready for operation, as is required by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on improving the economic mechanism.

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CSO: 1821

CONSTRUCTION, CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY, AND BUILDING MATERIALS

CARTOON SCORES UNFINISHED CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 27 Dec 79 p 4

In a number of instances construction workers pass on unfinished start-up projects



"Hold it up a little longer--the commission is signing the certificate..."

Artist: A. Garmazy

CSO: 1821

CONSTRUCTION, CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY, AND BUILDING MATERIALS

CARTOON CRITICIZES EQUIPMENT IDLENESS, INEFFICIENCY

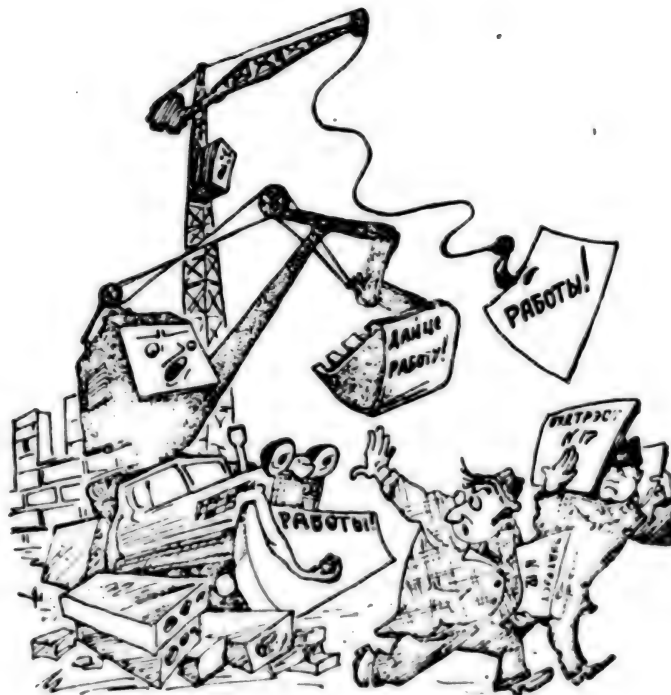
Minsk Z'YAZDA in Belorussian 12 Dec 79 p 2

[Article: "Unemployed Heavy Equipment"]

[Text] The equipment at Mogilev building sites is poorly utilized. An especially alarming situation has developed at a construction sites of the silk mill, bakery and Gosplan Office date processing centers. Downtime of excavators, bulldozers, tower cranes and loaders add up to 50-90 percent of the shift time. The reason is the absence of a labor front, low labor and executive discipline, and total lack of control.

The impression has been created that Comrades Belka, Strukachow, Lyaykowski and Karanevich, managers of construction trusts No. 12 and 17, have completely dissociated themselves from this affair.

They have not displayed any initiative or drive with regard to providing continuous work for machines and heavy equipment, and have refrained from imposing harsh conditions on those who are sloppy and wasteful in fulfilling their official duties.



Foreman: So why is this heavy equipment trying to get us? Section Chief: Can't you see? They're asking for work. Only their efforts are useless.

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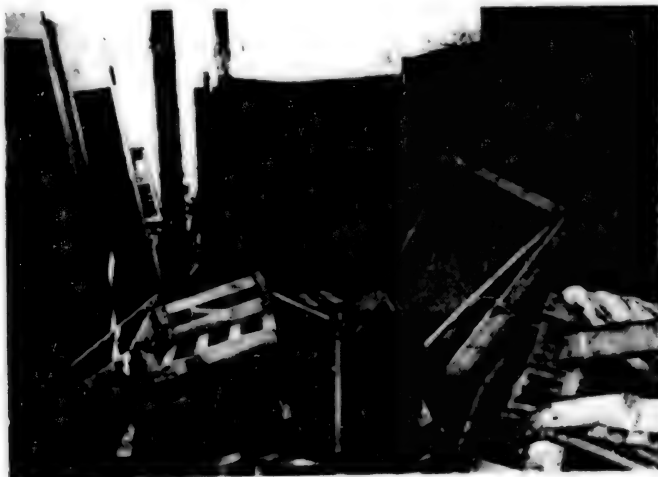
CONSTRUCTION, CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY AND BUILDING MATERIALS

PHOTO ILLUSTRATES WASTEFULNESS IN CONSTRUCTION

Minsk SEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Dec 79 p 4

[Photo: "A Display of Wastefulness: Words Are Unnecessary"]

[Text]



Caption: Look at the photograph. It's clear to you without words how Mobile Mechanized Column No. 4 treats building materials. It is not clear just how the "Minsk Rural Construction" Trust regards such a disgrace. We need to shed some light on the subject!

CSO: 1821

ELECTRONICS AND PRECISION EQUIPMENT

CASSETTE TAPE RECORDER, STEREO RADIO RECEIVER DESCRIBED

New Portable Tape Recorder

Moscow GOVORIT I POKAZYVAYET MOSKVA in Russian 10-16 Dec 79 p 19

[Text] A new portable II-Class cassette stereo tape recorder called "Elektronika-203-Stereo" has been developed and will be produced at the end of this year [1979].

This tape recorder was developed based on the widely known mono(phonic) stereo tape recorders "Elektronika-301" and "Elektronika-302." Judging by its dimensions, the 203 is larger than the 302. It has a similar ac/dc power supply capability, using either six cells of the 373 or 343 type, current from power mains supplied at 127/220 volts, or a car storage battery. However, this tape recorder has better technical features than the preceding models, including: An operating range of (reproducible) frequencies from 63--12,500 Hz; an interference level not exceeding 46 dB; a maximum power output of 1.5 volt-amperes for the internal speaker; and 2 x 8 volt-amperes for the external sound system; a detonation coefficient not exceeding 0.3; a range of tone control for low and high frequencies not less than -10, + 5 dB; dimensions of 292 x 378 x 98 mm; and, finally, weight not exceeding 4.5 kg. The "Elektronika-203-Stereo" tape recorder incorporates a number of design innovations, giving it an advantage over other models in this class.

The capability of automatic as well as manual control of the recording level is a feature of the tape recorder. Moreover, in order to eliminate sound recording distortion while recording, the automatic recording level control (ARUZ) is structured so that the sensitivity of the stereo channels is maintained identically and its magnitude is determined by the maximum level of the signal in the channels. When adjusting manually, control is exercised according to the recording level indicator, which automatically switches to the channel with a greater level.

A step tone-control is incorporated in the unit. This allows the user to receive nine frequency characteristic variants with rise and attenuation according to low and high frequencies.

The step control ensures operational vibration tone control while preserving the high identity of the frequency characteristics of the channels. Moreover, the position of the button for tone control simulates the configuration of frequency characteristics.

The unit includes: An auto stop on the tape recorder which shuts the tape recorder off at the end of the cassette tape; a pause button; and a mono-m de recording button.

When playing recordings through the internal speaker, the sum of the signals from the two stereo channels is fed into it. When using batteries, a power-saving system can be turned on.

The price of a new tape recorder is R290 (excluding speaker cabinets); it is R400 with the speaker cabinets.

Stereo Radio Receiver

Moscow GOVORIT I POKAZYVAYET MOSKVA in Russian 7-13 Jan 80 p 20

[Text] The "Leningrad-010-Stereo" portable stereo transistor radio [receiver] of the highest class ensures high-fidelity reception of mono(phonic) radio programs in the long-wave [DV], medium-wave [SV] (I-II), short-wave [KV] (I-V) and ultra short-wave [UKV] bands, as well as stereophonic radio programs (by a system of polar modulation) in the UKV band.

The radio has high response discrimination, a better-than-usual interference-killing feature, and ensures high-fidelity reproduction, via remote speakers, of all possible programs, including selections played on tape recorders, record players, etc.

The radio features:

Two inner magnetic antennas for reception in DV and SV ranges;

Two retractable rod antennas for reception in KV and UKV bands;

Electronic tuning and AFC in the KV and UKV bands;

Four fixed tuners in the UKV range and in the II-V KV range, with independent tuning in every band;

Silent tuning in all bands;

Indicator showing that broadcasts being received in stereo;

Separate tone quality controls for higher and lower audio frequencies;

"Wide band" fixed positions, "narrow bands," "local reception";

The possibility of manually switching "mono-stereo--pseudostereo" operations with the reception of sound in three dimensions while receiving mono musical programs ("pseudostereo" mode);

Two needle indicators which ensure precise tuning during reception and also monitor the power cells' discharge rate;

A built-in battery charger for boosting battery charges from power mains or from an external power source with the automatic cutoff of recharging; and

A system for dial and indicator illumination.

The sound system of the radio consists of two small remote speakers which are fastened to the receiver from the bottom when transporting.

Basic Data

Sensitivity no worse in these bands:

with internal magnetic antenna, millivolts/m:

for DV--0.8

for SV--0.5

with retractable rod antenna, microvolts/m:

for KV--50

for UKV--5

Ranges of reproducible audio frequencies in bands, Hz:

DV, SV, KV--80 ...6300

UKV --31.5...15,000 (for a linear result)

Maximum power output, Watts:

with battery-supplied current---1.5

with a/c---4.0

Voltage:

from batteries 9

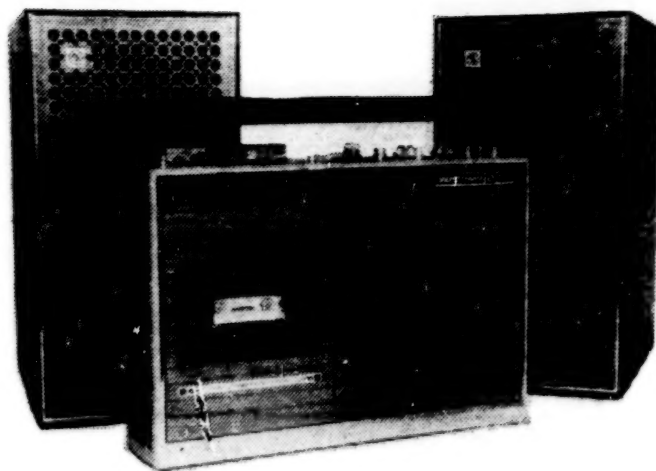
from a/c 127/220

Dimensions (of the radio)

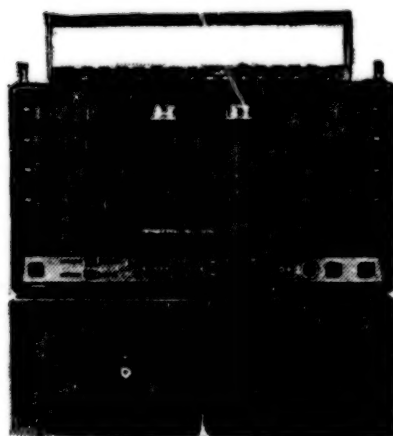
430 x 388 x 150 mm

Weight (with power supply) 9.5 kg

Price R450



Elektronika-203-Stereo



Leningrad-010-Stereo

CSO: 1821

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DATE FILMED

Feb 26, 1980

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